

TO RELIEVE THE RECONCENTRADO.

Supplies to the Cubans.
WASHINGTON, June '7.—The military author

of immediate action to-day to the proposition of the Secretary of War to the effect that the traditions, this is a subject which engrossed the attention of War Department officials early in the war, but lately they have been busy with more important matters. The discussion to-day served to convince the Secretary of War that the supply departments were in a condition which made possible a large expedition of human beings to the South. The Secretary of War, General of Subsistence of the Army, reported that he had at his disposal 3,500,000 rations and an ample supply of material to furnish 30,000 men with subsistence, in addition to the stores needed by Gen. Shafter's command. Quartermaster-General Ludington reported that he had ample facilities for handling and distributing supplies. The Secretary of War, General Miles furnished important testimony gathered in the South, where he met those in a position to know of the exact conditions among

The project of a Cuban relief expedition was called for the joint operations of the military and naval forces, and during the day there was consultation between the war and navy officials in regard to the methods by which such an expedition could be carried out.

might be sent to the Cuban sufferers. It is possible that some of the naval ships can be used in carrying supplies, and it is not believed that a large military force need participate in the expedition. War vessels must necessarily be used in effecting a landing, which might be maintained by bluejackets and marines. Army officers say that a base of supplies can be organized by a comparatively small military force under which circumstances, of course, the ships should be war vessels at hand as supplementary protection from the sea. The Navy Department officials will be able to say more.

which are required in this movement.

BOYNTON TO BE A BRIGADIER

Other Nominations by the President in the
Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Brigadier-General, Henry V. Boynton of

To Be Assistant Adjutant-General with rank Major, Charles H. Mills of Texas.

Third Volunteer Infantry—To Be Assistant Surgeon, James A. Toole of Georgia; to Be Captain, Marlon W. Harris of Georgia; to Be First Lieutenant, Sidney R. Wylie of Georgia; to Be Second Lieutenant, Frank F. Crenshaw of Georgia.

Fourth Volunteer Infantry—To Be Captains, William H. Monroe of West Virginia and Joachim Jorgensen of the District of Columbia; to Be First Lieutenants, Wade L. Talle and William H. York.

District of Columbia, Horace M. Patton of West Virginia; to be Second Lieutenant, John A. Thayer of West Virginia and William Peacock and Abraham Houghland of the District of Columbia.

Sixth Volunteer Infantry—To be Major, Paul Divins of Tennessee.

Seventh Volunteer Infantry—To be Major, James Branch of Virginia; to be Captains, John A. Dunn of Missouri, William A. H. Waldeck of New York

and Stuart Symington Janney of Maryland; to
 First Lieutenant, Charles H. Whitehurst, Sergeant
 Major Eighth U. S. Cavalry, and William Ham
 First sergeant Troop D, Eighth Cavalry.
 Eighth Volunteer Infantry—To be Captain, Chas.
 C. Estes of the District of Columbia; to be First
 Lieutenant, Frank H. Burgess of the District
 of Columbia; to be Second Lieutenant, Thomas H.
 Clarke of the District of Columbia.
 Ninth Volunteer Infantry—To be Majors, Walter
 Bettis of Texas and Armand Romain of Louisiana

Sidney Good of Louisiana; to be assistant surgeon with rank of First Lieutenants, James Mitchell Joseph T. Scott of Pennsylvania; to be First Lieutenant, George Lea Febiger and Charles Drury Wood Louisiana.

Tenth Volunteer Infantry—To be chaplain, Richard Carroll of South Carolina; to be Major, Erastus Hawke of the District of Columbia; to be First Lieutenant, Thomas Carl, late Quartermaster-Sergeant, Ninth Infantry.

Navy—Thomas McCormick Lippitt of Virginia to assistant surgeon in the navy.

Charles H. Mills is a son of and at present private secretary to the senior Senator from Texas.

TRUANT SOLDIERS IN WASHINGTON

An Officer with a Guard Rounding Up Boys in Hooker's Division.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—During the civil war

when many thousands of Union soldiers were encamped on the hills about Washington, the part of the city known ever since as "Hook Division" contained the low drinking houses and places of general ill repute, just as it does now. The locality south of Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Fifteenth streets, is still "the Division," and in 1893, as in 1861, it attracts the disorderly element among the soldiers. Still

the streets of Washington have been blue at hours of the day and night with uniformed, cons and enlisted men, and Camp Alger became so convenient to the electric and steam cars that every man who gets a few hours' leave from camp comes into town to enjoy himself. So many times he forgets to go back on time, thus becoming literally a deserter.

"the Division," looking up the truant soldiers to warn them to get back to camp and themselves from dishonourable discharge. A number of the boys were routed out and turned to camp. There are other troubles here for those of the soldiers who are inclined to conviviality. The Commissioners of the District have dug up an old law issued in 1845 which prohibits the selling of liquor to soldiers of the regular or volunteer army, and

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Returns from Her Voyage to Rampson's F
with Stores.

The Supply left Santiago last Saturday, touched at Key West on the way north. Officers say that before they left Santiago fleet under Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley had bombarded the fortifications seven times. The Supply did not go within from seven miles of the coast at any time.

fresh beef, mutton, and other stores as quick as possible, and return to Santiago. It is possible that she may try the experiment of carrying a small amount of ice for the fleet, the use of the sick bays.

JAPANESE LIEUTENANT ARRIVES

He Will Look After the Japanese Warships Building Here and Watch the War.

SEATTLE, June 12.—The Japanese steamship *Yokohama* arrived here today.

Kinshu Maru, from Yokohama, arrived here today with 1,100 tons of tea, silk, and rice. Among her passengers is Lieut. J. Fugita of the Japanese Navy, who has come to represent the Government in the construction and transfer of the Japanese warships now being built at the Naval Yard at the University of California at San Francisco and Philadelphia. He will remain a few days in Washington, where he will watch different phases of the present war.

tee on Military Affairs to-day ordered a favorable report upon the Senate bill reviving the office of storekeeper in the Quartermaster's department for the benefit of Charles Loeffler, veteran doorkeeper of the President's room in the White House, and the House bill authorizing the enlistment of company cooks.

TO RELIEVE THE RECONCENTRADO.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The military authorities gave consideration to-day to the proposition of immediate relief for the Cuban reconsecrads. This is a subject which engrossed the attention of War Department officials early in the week, but they have been busy with other more important matters. The Secretary to-day served to convince the President of W. that the supply departments were in a condition which made possible a large expedition of humanitarian character. Gen. Egan, the Commander General of Subsistence of the army, reported that the supply departments had 100,000 rations and an ample supply of material to furnish 30,000 men with subsistence, in addition to the stores needed by Gen. Shafter's command. Quartermaster-General Ludington reported that he had ample facilities for handling and distributing supplies under his department. Gen. Miles found the situation of the army in the South, where he met them in a position to know of the exact conditions among the

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For the Benefit of the President's Bookkeeper

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Men's

Property of the French Republic.

VICHY

SELECTING



English Split,
brims, **\$1.90**

Pearl Alpines,
\$2.90, worth \$4.
\$1.90, worth \$3.

Quality better than others and 25 per cent. cheaper

"It is now quite well known that Gen. Blount is sending his representatives to our army with the purpose of influencing our officers to form an alliance with Spain, offering us all for freedom. We have been fighting so bravely and against such odds during the past three years, and against such a cruel enemy—liberty, independence, freedom. But their real purpose is to have us prove treacherous to our alliance with

which we are striving is for the independence of the island of Cuba, for liberty to establish just and equitable laws for our own people, for the safety and protection of those people, for foreign nations who may see fit to come and trade with us upon our fertile and productive island. Our mission will be completed, so far as the revolution goes, when we have achieved complete liberty and independence, and when Cuba can freely proceed to establish its own public institutions and better organize its domestic

Bartholome Maso, president of the Republic of Cuba, said that Cuba is to be free, and we desire the oppression of all nations, as we know what oppression does to ourselves, to come and enjoy our liberty and happiness which we earnestly look forward to when the war shall be over.

"BARTHOLOME MASO,
"President of the Republic of Cuba
"AT SANGHATOL, Camaguey, June, 1898."

East of the Sheppardson's Hall Found
